

Turks to Admit Sinking Persia, Is Berlin Report

SENATE WILL TURN LIGHT ON ALL JUNKETS

Reprisal to Follow
Attempt to Stop
Thompson Inquiry.

WHITMAN BACKS SWEET, IS CHARGE

Governor's Frisco Vouch-
ers Held Up—Renomina-
tion May Be Opposed.

Albany, Jan. 23.—The efforts of Speaker Sweet to put an end to the investigation of the Thompson committee and the demand for an investigation of the expenditures of that and other legislative committees have resulted in a situation here which threatens to dwarf anything that has come before the legislators since the Sulzer trial.

Half a dozen resolutions asking for investigation of the way legislative committees have spent the state's money are promised when the legislature meets to-morrow night. Several also will ask for inquiry into the expenditures of the Panama Exposition committee, and the indications are that rich discoveries will result should this go through.

When Governor Whitman arrived here to-night he declined to discuss any of the proposed investigations or the hold-up of the Thompson committee. His only answer to many questions was: "I have nothing to say."

Events have taken such a turn that unless they are straightened out speedily Governor Whitman may find his locked for renomination for Governor very much in doubt. Speaker Sweet says he is in favor of an inquiry into the expenditures of legislative committees. The feeling among the Republicans is much different.

Whitman Vouchers Held Up.

It was learned here to-day that Controller Travis had refused to approve the vouchers for Governor Whitman's trip to the Panama Exposition on a special train and that he had sent them back to the exposition committee for revision.

The vouchers were sent to the Controller early in November. An official of this office said to-night that the Controller found it impossible to let the vouchers go through until a number of corrections had been made. They were sent back to the committee late in November, and have not yet been returned to the Controller.

These vouchers are for the trip that cost the state \$25,000. There was a special train of five cars, which included a special observation car for the exclusive use of the Governor. His party included Speaker and Mrs. Sweet, Senator and Mrs. Whitney, the wives of a number of officials and some minor employees.

Another interesting incident of New York's exhibit at the fair was the expenditure of \$20,000 for silverware, china and cut glass for the "official table." When the fair closed these were shipped to the Executive Mansion here.

The Republican Senators say it is their belief that Governor Whitman is back of Speaker Sweet in his efforts to prevent further inquiry into public service affairs, and they say they are prepared to resist it to the limit. Senator Sage, harness spokesman in the Senate, gave an indication of the feeling among the Senators toward Speaker Sweet and the Governor when he eulogized Senator Thompson in glowing terms. He declared that any resolution to investigate his committee would be a man as yet very far. Senator Sage is chairman of the Finance Committee.

Sweet Favors Inquiry.

When Speaker Sweet was asked over the long-distance telephone at his home at Phoenix to-night as to his feeling toward an investigation, he said: "If there is a feeling in the Legislature that there should be an investigation of the Thompson committee or any other committee, I am perfectly willing to aid in bringing about such an inquiry. If we are going to investigate we might as well do a good job and go into the expenditures of all legislative committees. I know nothing about the Thompson committee affairs except what I have read, but if there is something radically wrong in the method of keeping accounts, or if, as is intimated, there has been also falsification of accounts, I think the state should know it."

Some action should be taken to prevent committees from going ahead and spending money on their own initiative. They should certainly be limited by the amount set aside for their use by the Legislature."

Senator Sage in praising Senator Thompson did not mention the Governor. He left no doubt that the chairmanship of the investigating committee would have his fellow Republican Senators behind him almost to a man.

"We have worked with him as hard as the day is long," Senator Sage said, "and, too, that he is as fearless as a man as ever held public office. When he starts to do a thing he goes the limit, no matter who gets in the way."

Has Done Good Work.

"He has done good work. He has made good on what he started out to do. Who says that it wasn't a good job? I put off the Public Service Commission the men he put off? If he did

Stole Thieves' Honor in Robbing Friend of "Canada Blackie"

Outcast of Outlaws Robbed Mrs. Field, Prison Reformer—
Welfare Leaguers Spur Hunt—Disgorge Jewels and
Miscreant, Mandate to Underworld.

Some boisterous cracksmen, unmindful of the fact that Mrs. Anne T. L. Field was the friend and biographer of that master yegg, John Murphy, alias "Canada Blackie," strayed so far from professional courtesy last Wednesday that he broke into the safe where the woman kept her jewels—and left the safe. Now the Mutual Welfare League, of which Mrs. Field is a member, is outdoing the police in a vigorous search for the culprit and his \$3,000 worth of loot.

Great was the consternation that shook the underworld when it was learned that the friend of Thomas Mott Osborne and his fifteen hundred erstwhile charges at Sing Sing had been plundered. So heavy was the moral seismic disturbance that the underworld has been raised for a time to a higher plane, and is now busy running down, instead of sheltering, the crook.

Loud anathemas rises day and night from Sing Sing, where the criminals sing choruses of denunciation against the crime and its perpetrator. And Mrs. Field only smiles placidly when her loss is referred to, and laughs aloud at the insinuation that her faith in prison reform may have been shattered by the theft.

"It is rather ironical," she said at her home, 156 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, "that after I had known Canada Blackie so well, and had written a book about him, another safe-breaker should rob me. It is ridiculous to think that it will make any difference in my work. The men in Sing Sing had nothing to do with the crime, and the men outside, whom I know, are haunting the pawnshops in the hope of recovering the stolen property."

The only bit of jewelry which Mrs. Field wears besides her wedding ring is a golden heart, presented to her by the Sing Sing prisoners.

STRIKE MENACES ALL U. S. ROADS

Pay Increase and Shorter
Hours or We Quit,
Union Demand.

A strike which railroad employees say and railroad officials fear will tie up every mile of track in this country is threatened shortly after March 1, if the companies refuse the demands of their freight workers for an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime.

Every road in the country, it is conceded, faces the probability of concerted action by the four great brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Railroad Conductors and of Railway Trainmen, when the demands now being taken by these organizations are completed.

The companies will then have the alternatives of granting an increase of many millions of dollars to their payrolls or of fighting the issue out with the four combined organizations, which include virtually all the traffic employees on their lines.

If compelled to meet the demands which, it is expected, will be made upon them on March 1, officials of the companies yesterday said that there were four ways of raising the necessary revenue. They are:

To reduce the wages of the 1,500,000 men not actually employed in train service.

To reduce payments for interest and dividends to security holders.

To cut down on expenses for new stations, grade separation and other improvements demanded by the public.

To ask the government to allow a corresponding increase in freight rates.

The solution, they believe, lies in one of the last two proposals.

They admitted, however, that some solution must be found almost immediately. Practically all freight employees, they said, were in favor of the demands for higher wages because they also benefited directly thereby. They would benefit indirectly by the increase, would probably stand by the freight men.

In an effort to get the opinion of the public in connection with possible increases in freight and passenger rates, the roads are preparing a gigantic publicity campaign for the purpose of selling all the facts before the people.

Heretofore the railroad officials have been backward in making public anything not absolutely essential to their side of the case. In the present controversy would be passed on to the people in the idea that their verdict might, for once, be with the roads.

Seek Sympathy of Public.

The railroads are believed to have adopted a wise course in this respect, since the sympathy of the public alone is expected to win the strike for one side or the other. In the event of a strike a hostile public could compel the use of militia and the enactment of legislation that would compel the submission of the roads. Should sentiment

L CAR UPSET ON HARLEM BRIDGE

Dangles Thirty Feet
Above River as
Girders Creak.

MANY STRUGGLE BUT FEW HURT

Women and Children
Flung About in Trains
—Signal Ignored.

Where the Second and Third Avenue elevated tracks meet on the new drawbridge over the Harlem River at 129th Street, thirty feet above the water, two trains, jammed with fair weather crowds, collided yesterday with such force that one car was overturned against the heavy steel work of the span.

Inside, rolled like stones in a revolving concrete mixer, the passengers were hurled about the windows in a screaming, fighting mass, in which there was no thought of women and children. Below them, visible through the beams and ties of the bridge, ran the murky waters of the Harlem.

A tugboat sent up a puff of smoke through the smashed windows, and cries of "Fire!" were added to the groans of pain and cries of terror.

Many Scared, but Few Hurt.

But the number of injured and the nature of their hurts were oddly out of all proportion to the panic and the circumstances. No one was killed, the worst injury being a broken leg. Only four victims required hospital treatment. Many lesser hurts and cases of fright, all told about twenty, were treated by ambulance doctors.

The accident occurred near the shops and the change station for train crews on the elevated structure in 129th Street, so that there were many ready to give assistance in dragging the injured and frightened passengers out of their perilous place in the wrecked cars.

It was in the overturned car that most of the injured ones were found. Although the front platform of one of the trains was reduced to twisted iron and splintered wood, the motorman escaped unhurt.

This motorman was Albert Weber, of 2337 Bathgate Avenue. Upon him was placed the burden of the mishap. He was sending his train from the Third Avenue line northward toward the crossover on the river bridge. The signal was set against him to stop, for a southbound Second Avenue train was rattling across the switches there, in charge of William Ruth, of 2457 Second Avenue, the motorman.

Train in Crash Upsets Car.

Instead of pausing to let that train clear the switches, Weber plunged ahead and caught the rear end of the second car in Ruth's train, upsetting it.

"I saw the signal set against me and tried to stop," Weber said, "but my controller stuck and I couldn't. The one and only car in the train ahead of me could only hope that it would pass before I hit it."

Weber kept his nerve. He is a man of fifty-four and has been employed by the Interborough for thirty years. He clung to the rear of the wreckage and joined his fellow trainmen in the work of rescue.

Two ambulances from Harlem Hospital were soon at the scene, in charge of Drs. Unger and Jennings. They found two seven-car trains filled with hurt and scared passengers awaiting their ministrations. Among all of the injured, the most serious was that of a young woman, Loretta Graham, of 474 St. Nicholas Avenue, who had a broken wrist. The fourth to go to the hospital with them was Hyman Dagon, of 501 East 136th Street, suffering from a strained ankle.

Treated by doctors on the scene for cuts and bruises were Harris Berman, 4 West 108th Street; Charles Fenster, 847 East 146th Street; Max Hoffman, 822 Junius Street, The Bronx; James Noonan, 3947 72nd Street, The Bronx; Emily Quinn, 772 German Place, The Bronx; and her mother, Mrs. Margaret Quinn, Philip Robinson, 323 East Eighty-fifth Street, and John Walker, 350 East Seventy-ninth Street.

In addition, a number of others were treated. They refused to give their names.

The third-tracking system, which was indirectly responsible for the accident, since the new bridge and tracking routes were laid out to accommodate the traffic problem.

Newly installed express third tracks at the bridge over the local tracks, on which the smash-up occurred, so that travel was restored within a few minutes, while the work of rescue went on, by running trains overhead on the express tracks, out of use at the time, due to the fact that it was Sunday.

Frank Hadley, general manager of the Interborough, announced that the collision was caused by Weber running past a signal.

AMERICAS HARK TO SPIRIT OF '76

Build World Declaration
of Rights on Revolution-
ary Model.

Washington, Jan. 23.—A formal pronouncement laying down for the acceptance of the entire world the principles of right and justice which, in the opinion of the most eminent authorities of the twenty-one republics of the Western Hemisphere, should be followed in the conduct of international affairs to preserve peace has been made by the American Institute of International Law. The document is entitled "The Declaration of the Rights of Nations," and is founded on the principles of the American Declaration of Independence, adopted July 4, 1776.

The promulgation of the declaration, which defines the rights of neutrals as well as of belligerents, and which might be characterized as an "international declaration of independence," was made known here to-day in an announcement by Dr. James Brown Scott, president of the Institute, chairman of the Joint State and Navy Neutrality Board and secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It was adopted at the first session of the Institute, held in connection with and under the direction of the second Pan-American Scientific Congress on January 6, but its publication was withheld until to-day.

Root Honorary President.

The Institute is composed of 105 members, five representatives from the National Society of International Law, which has been founded in each of the twenty-one American republics. The honorary president is Elihu Root, former Secretary of State. Besides Dr. Scott, Mr. Root and Secretary Lansing, the American members are Robert Bacon, ex-Secretary of State and Ambassador to France, and Dr. Leo S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Following the announcement last week of Secretary Lansing's suggestion that the Institute study the question of neutral rights and neutral duties, and the publication of the memorandum in which he expressed his attitude toward circumstances under which the most eminent authorities on international law in their respective countries. In fact, it is said that when the original draft of the declaration was presented to the body in executive session, with an explanation that it was founded on the American Declaration of Independence, the members

TEUTONS TAKE ALBANIA PORTS

Antivari and Dulcigno
Occupied by Aus-
trian Troops.

KING SOUGHT PEACE AS RUSSIA WANTED ARMISTICE SO THAT MONTENEGRINS COULD RE- TREAT, SAYS PREMIER.

London, Jan. 23.—The Austrians, in their resumed Montenegrin offensive, have occupied the Adriatic seaports of Antivari and Dulcigno, according to a Vienna announcement, issued to-day.

With the seizure of Dulcigno, the port of Scutari, the remnants of the Montenegrin and Serbian armies are practically sealed in the interior of Albania, shut off from the food and munitions which they have drawn from the Allies by way of the coast.

Durazzo and Avlona are the only Albanian ports remaining open, and Austrian detachments already are reported within fifty miles of the former.

Vienna also reports that the Montenegrins continue to lay down their arms, and that, in addition, 1,500 Serbians have surrendered in the last few days, although a semi-official communication says that a considerable part of the Montenegrin army has declined to surrender and that fierce fighting has been resumed in the mountain districts.

Teutons Admit War's Resumption.

A semi-official communication issued at Budapest, Hungary, as forwarded from Zurich, contains the first admission received here from Teutonic sources that fighting has been resumed in Montenegro. According to this report a considerable portion of the Montenegrin army refused to surrender, and fierce fighting has again commenced.

A Vienna dispatch says: "It may be declared authentically that the King of Montenegro has not withdrawn his unconditional surrender; but even should he do so, it would not change the condition of affairs, because the Montenegrin army is no longer capable of resistance, nine-tenths of its artillery being in the hands of the Austrian troops, and the importation of munitions and foodstuffs being impossible, as the Austrians have already occupied Antivari."

According to the Cologne "Volks-Zeitung," the Austro-Hungarian government, in view of the Montenegrins' delay in laying down their arms, has decided to set a period during which all weapons must be surrendered, and the necessities of war will compel the Austro-Hungarian army to resume operations. The period granted can hardly exceed thirty-six hours. The objective of the Austro-Hungarian government has left no one with whom the Austro-Hungarians can negotiate.

Peace Talk a Ruse.

Premier Mouchkovich, of Montenegro, who arrived at Brindisi that King Nicholas had prepared documents justifying the conduct of himself and his ministers in regard to peace negotiations with Austria, was quoted in a dispatch from Brindisi to the Stefani Agency at Rome as saying that Montenegro arranged a truce with Austria as a ruse to enable her to gain time. Such a step was necessary after the capture of Montenegro by the Austrians, the Premier is reported to have said, and it gave the Montenegrins a week's time to prepare the evacuation of their country in order to effect a junction with the Serbians and defend Scutari.

Many more refugees from Montenegro and Albania, including sixty Serbian deputies, have reached Bari, Brindisi and Rome. One of these arrivals is Emilio Vitta, head of the French Orphans' Association, who went to Albania to rescue Serbian children. Vitta sailed from Bari on a vessel which was only 200 yards from the steamship Brindisi when she was blown up and sunk. He said the Brindisi had on board 1,000,000 francs in gold, in addition to large quantities of food and ammunition.

"This ship was almost the last hope of the Montenegrins," Mr. Vitta continued. "If she had landed her supplies the Montenegrins would have been able to hold out more effectively."

The Havas correspondent at Rome says the Montenegrin Consul General there has received a dispatch from Premier Mouchkovich of Montenegro, from Brindisi, in which the Premier explains the exchange of communications between the Austrian and Montenegrin military authorities after the fall of Mount Lovcen and Cetinje.

Sought to Gain Time.

According to this information, the steps taken for an armistice were merely to gain time, so as to assure the safe retreat of the Montenegrins toward Podgoritz and Scutari and to prevent interference with the Serbian troops which were on the way to Alessio and Durazzo, Albania.

A Havas dispatch from Lyons gives an account of a statement made on behalf of Queen Milena of Montenegro by General Govodostek. The general said the ship which took the Queen, Princess Zenne and Vera and the Montenegrin officials from Scutari to Brindisi was pursued all the way across the Adriatic by submarines and seaplanes.

The general confirmed the reports that King Nicholas had entered upon peace negotiations with the Austrians. He made the same explanation of the negotiations as that credited to Premier Mouchkovich.

Aero and Seaplanes Raid Britain Twice in a Day

Kentish Coast Attacked by Fliers—One Person Killed,
Six Persons Injured—Invaders Escape from Pursuing Aviators and Land Guns.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Jan. 23.—Hostile aircraft made two raids on the east coast of Kent to-day. Early this morning an aeroplane dropped nine bombs on a Kentish town, killing one man, wounding two men, a woman and three children, and damaging some private property. Twelve hours later two seaplanes made an attack on the same locality, but without effecting any damage or casualties. British naval and military machines gave chase, but the raiders escaped.

These were the first raids on England since October 13, when Zeppelins bombed the London district, killing and wounding more than 150 persons. The county of Kent forms the southernmost part of England, to the south of the Thames. The point on the eastern coast of Kent nearest London—part of the metropolis is included in the county—is fifty miles from the centers of the city.

The bright moonlight and the absence of wind made ideal conditions for the dash early this morning. The seaplanes probably came from a German base in Belgium, across the Channel, to the English coast town. No mention of defensive measures taken is made in the official statement on the first raid, but the second statement declares that the anti-aerial guns opened a heavy fire on the invaders and the British naval and military machines drove them off.

Bombs Caused Fires.

"The War Office announces that, taking advantage of the bright moonlight, a hostile aeroplane visited the east coast of Kent at 1 o'clock this morning," says the first official account. "After dropping nine bombs in rapid succession it made off to seaward. 'No naval or military damage was done, but there was some damage to private property. Incendiary bombs caused fires, which were extinguished by 2 a. m.'"

"The following casualties occurred: One man killed and two men, one woman and three children slightly injured."

The War Office announcement concerning the second attack says: "Following on the aerial attack on the east coast of Kent early this morning, two hostile seaplanes made a second attack upon the same locality shortly after noon."

"After coming under a heavy fire the raiders disappeared, pursued by our naval and military machines. 'The enemy effected no damage, and no casualties have been reported.'"

Talk of New Plane.

Heretofore Germany has relied principally on Zeppelins for aerial attacks on England. Of late, however, there has been much discussion in England of a new type of German aeroplane, the Fokker, which has been said to excel the aircraft of the Allies. English newspapers stated last week that the British airmen were outpowered and outgunned.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, replied to

AEROS, RAIDING METZ, FIGHT OFF 10 FOKKERS

24 French 'Planes Drop 130
Bombs on Barracks.

Paris, Jan. 23.—"Two of our groups of aeroplanes, comprising twenty-four machines, bombed to-day the railway stations and barracks at Metz," says the French official statement.

"One hundred and thirty shells were launched against the objects designated. The bombing aeroplanes were supported by two protecting squadrons, the pilots of which during the trip engaged in ten combats with Fokkers."

"Our aeroplanes were violently canonaded along the whole of their course, but returned undamaged, except one only, which was obliged to make a landing to the southeast of Metz."

PULLS IN FIRE ALARM TO SWITCH ON LIGHTS

Sigfried Then Hides in Bin While
Invalids Shudder.

Sigfried Rathfelder had worked two days as an orderly in the German Hospital, St. Nicholas Avenue and Stanhope Street, Brooklyn.

"Turn on the lights," the superintendent ordered last evening. "You know, pull the switch."

Sigfried walked into the hall and pulled the fire alarm. When the firemen rushed into the hospital with long lines of hose one hundred and fifty patients began to get nervous. There was no panic.

After the excitement was over they found Sigfried hiding in the coalbin in the cellar.

KAISER IN BALKANS?

On Greco-Bulgarian Frontier, London
Hears—Ready for Salonica Attack.

London, Jan. 23.—"The Daily News" correspondent at Athens says it is rumored that the Kaiser, accompanied by von Mackensen, has arrived at Ghevelin, on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier.

The Austro-Germans, it is said, have nearly completed the necessary arrangements for an attack on Salonica. An army of 320,000 men is reported to be ready, supported by heavy artillery, including three 16-inch guns.

Francis Joseph Has Bronchitis.

London, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that Emperor Francis Joseph is confined to his bed with a fresh attack of bronchitis.

SAYS SULTAN WILL ASSUME GUILT FOR ACT

Berlin and Vienna To
Make Like Report,
Is Rumor.

CAPITAL TALKS OF NEW PARLEY

Note to Turkey Would Be
Next Step—German
Ruse Suspected.

London, Jan. 23.—"According to a Berlin report, the Turkish Ministry of Marine is about to publish a statement to the effect that a Turkish submarine sank the steamer Persia," says an exchange dispatch from Amsterdam.

"The report alleges that similar statements are being published by the German and Austrian admiralities, it being hoped by the Central Powers that such a declaration will settle the Persia question."

This dispatch has not been confirmed from other sources. Both the German and Austro-Hungarian governments have announced that the Persia was not sunk by one of their submarines, and investigations by the diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad have failed to reveal the real cause of the disaster.

The Persia was sunk off the island of Crete on December 30, with a loss of 119 passengers and 217 members of the crew, among them Robert Neely, American Consul to Aey, Persia. The vessel went down within five minutes after a terrific explosion forward. Nobody on board claimed to have seen a submarine.

Wilson Must Now Begin Parleys with Turkey

Washington, Jan. 23.—The report that Turkey would admit that one of her submarines sank the Persia caused a sinking of hearts in administration circles here to-night. Such an admission could mean but one thing—that Germany had again "passed the buck," leaving President Wilson with nothing but pieces of paper to show for his foreign policy.

There has been talk ever since the correspondence with Austria began that this might happen—that the Kaiser could pass from one ally to another the blame for the war atrocities which violated his pledges in the interests of the alliance he heads—but such talk has been considered humorous.

The idea of a Turkish submarine sinking the Persia successfully, at a time when it is known that Turkey cannot furnish engineers to run her own ram-shackle navy, has been held ludicrous. It is doubtful if even those who suspect there might be truth in it; they merely used it to show how weak was the policy which resulted only in paper promises that could be evaded in this way.

No confirmation of the report had been received here to-night, and naturally administration officials were not inclined to discuss it. So far as can be learned, no allowance for this course has been made by the President in formulating his policy.

Still More Parleys?

No action, of course, will be taken till the government receives proof of Turkey's admission of guilt. If the Amsterdam dispatch is correct, this proof should not be long in coming. This government would then be faced with the task of winning another diplomatic victory on exactly the same points on which two have already been won from Germany. It is a possibility that Germany will make the promised concessions in the Lusitania case.

And this quarrel must be fought with a power which can hardly be reached by notes in a week's time, which is notorious as the most dilatory in its diplomacy of any on earth, and which has not the best of reputations either for sincerity in its dealings or fidelity to its promises.

When the victory is won Germany will still have the Bulgarian flag to fly over her submarines. The administration will have one slight advantage in dealing with Turkey—the Sultan has been officially notified, as Austria has not, of the views of America on the operations of submarines.

President Wilson, it is admitted, is practically powerless in the matter. While no one doubts that Germany has actually taken full control of the affairs of all her allies and is really responsible for the conduct of the war in all fields, she cannot legally be called to account for any action not performed under her own flag, even when it is done by her own officers.

Germany's promises bind only Germany—she may tell her allies to break those promises—and they will. And no matter how thoroughly this government is convinced that this is just what is going on, it can do nothing but turn to the new offender for satisfaction for the crime.

"Wrong from Start."

If the question had been handled differently from the past, many crises of the administration declare, the situation suggested by to-night's report could have been avoided. They believed that if Germany had been convinced that there was a danger of driv-